

Raftsmen's Journal.



S. J. ROW, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

CLEARFIELD, PA., APRIL 6, 1870.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn on the 7th, to-morrow.

Messrs. Hamilton and Flanagan, Senators elect from Texas, were sworn in on Thursday last, and took their seats on the Republican side of the chamber.

For contesting Mr. Covode's seat in Congress, Mr. H. D. Foster is to be allowed \$4,000. Harry needs it, for, no doubt, his expenses in importing voters to defeat Covode were heavy.

It is announced that the recent political editor of the Pittsburg Commercial has taken charge of the editorial department of the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman, the Democratic organ. A-hen!

Gov. Geary, on Friday last, returned to the House twelve bills with his objections. Twelve votes in one day, is doing quite a wholesale business. But this is the only way to stop hasty and improper legislation.

Rumors in reference to cabinet changes, are rife at Washington. It is said that Secretary Fish will shortly retire, to be succeeded by Gen. Butler. Other changes are also hinted at, among them that of Secretary Boutwell. We shall see.

A CLEVELANDIAN in Louisville threatens to "shake hell" out of that place. Upon which the Cincinnati Times remarks: "If he succeeds in his laudable purpose the remnants of that village will scarcely be worth looking after." That's pretty heavy on the Democracy.

The Buffalo Express says it is mortifying to think that Bayard Taylor should traverse two continents, hobnob with princes, climb the Pyramids, fumble the keys of St. Peter, and plow through the snows of the Arctic circle, to come home to Pennsylvania and have the whooping cough!

An exchange says: "Not a single license to sell liquor has been granted in Potter county for the last nineteen years. They are a siber-side people down there." We should like to see the household statistics of Potter county, in order to ascertain how much liquor is consumed privately by those

Says the Philadelphia Ledger of Saturday the several railroad and canal companies in this city paid their coupons maturing April 1, announced on Friday, in coin, except the Morris Canal, which "went back" on its promise and paid in currency, to the great chagrin of its creditors; but to make up for this failure, the Huntington and Broad Top Railroad paid the coupons on its first mortgage bonds in coin.

Very rarely has there been a more pitiful exhibition of little-mindedness than was shown at Columbus, Ohio, in the refusal of the lower House to suspend the rates in order to introduce resolutions of respect to the memory of Major General Thomas. The Democrats had a dead soldier yet as bitterly as they did a living one in the war, and by this time certainly every soldier spared from the dangers of the field ought to know his relation to the Democratic party. If he does not, he is one of those who, having eyes, see not.

It has been stated recently that the Southern States would probably her after substitute maize for cotton. Whereupon the witty editor of the Chicago Post remarks: Mr. Rice still keeps his place as member of Congress from Kentucky, and Mr. Roots holds his own in Arkansas. But Alcorn is staking abroad instead of Dent, as Governor of Mississippi; Flint, with the title of "Kernel," is aspiring in Texas, and Cobb, who went under in Georgia, is coming to the surface in Alabama. And now a faithful correspondent tells us that the frisky Fenton slapped Revels gaily on the back, the other day, and assured him that he was a "husky boy." We are in a maze.

Brick Pomeroy, Prince of Copperheads, is on a triumphant tour among the rebel notables of Virginia. In this way he is replenishing his stock of vituperative adjectives by engraving upon his own "red hot" vocabulary some of the choicer malignity which the F. E. V. is still cherishing toward all who participated in putting down the rebellion and abolishing slavery. He writes home to his paper in gushing terms of admiration about the ex-Confederate colonels and majors who are leading him down with attention, remarking particularly of the excellent reputations made by them through their great service in the rebel cause. Among other significant proofs of their very cordial friendship for him, he narrates that some of them have presented him with the "identical drop used at the execution of John Brown." Overjoyed by being made the custodian of a relic so dear to the true Democratic heart, he exultingly adds: "The last platform he (John Brown) ever occupied is now in our possession. . . . The drop which fell from under the great raft— . . . or can, in a short time be seen at the office of the Democrat in New York." What a trophy of a victory gained by the slave power over a poor old enthusiast who believed God's law of liberty superior to man's iniquitous code of human bondage! It is but natural, too, that rebels of four years' standing and their cordial Democratic sympathizer's, since they themselves have escaped the halter, should exult over the death of this heroic old martyr.

Death of Gen. G. H. Thomas.

On Wednesday last, the country was startled by the announcement of the sudden death of Gen. G. H. Thomas, at San Francisco, aged fifty-four years. Gen. Thomas occupied a high place in the estimation of his countrymen, on account of his brilliant exploits during the war of the rebellion. The Pittsburg Chronicle in noticing his death says: "He was the model soldier of the Republic. Born in Virginia, 1816, he graduated at West Point in 1840, won his brevet as First Lieutenant in Florida, for gallant conduct," his Captain's grade at Monterey, under "Old Zerk"—and his Major's at Buena Vista. In the war of the Rebellion, he was one of the few Southerners that stuck to his flag. He fought all through in the Army of the West—in Tennessee and Kentucky, and was made Major General of Regulars before its close, for distinguished services. We have not even time to sketch the military career of "Old Pap Thomas," as the soldiers loved to call him. Two points of it stand out brighter than all the rest. At Chattanooga, when Longstreet broke through the lines of Rosecrans and all seemed lost, Thomas threw his solitary corps, the Fourteenth, in the way of the Rebels and withstood their utmost assaults till night. He saved Tennessee to us then, and probably saved the Western Army from destruction. A glorious picture would it make to represent Thomas as he sat on his horse, and hurled back the rebel charges that day. The other point of peculiar glory in Thomas's career was the battle of Nashville in 1864. This battle crushed Hood and the Rebellion in the West. Its immediate fruits were 10,000 rebels killed and wounded, 13,189 prisoners, 800 cannon, 3,000 small arms, and 26 or 30 battle flags. Its ultimate effects were peace and reconstruction west of the Alleghenies.

The remains of Gen. Thomas, will be interred at Troy, N. Y.

Clearfield and Buffalo Railroad.

It is a well defined fact, that public improvements develop the resources of the country through which they traverse, and hence the announcement of the passage of a bill for a Railroad from Clearfield to Buffalo, was a matter of gratification and rejoicing by the citizens of this county generally. This road will pass through a great extent of country which, at present, is still a wilderness, but abounding in white pine and other timber; coal, iron ore, fire clay, and other minerals. This road is but a link in the great air-line between the Lakes and our National capital, portions of which are already completed at either end and along intermediate distances. That part of the road to which we have particular reference, extends from Clearfield to Smethport, in McKean county, and when built will render intact a continuous line from Mt. Union to Buffalo—leaving but two other links, one from Mt. Union to Chambersburg, and the other from Hagerstown to Point of Rocks, to make a joint line, points first named; i. e. between Buffalo and Washington city. When once built, this will constitute one of the most important thoroughfares in the country, and command an immense trade and travel. In view of these facts, and the certain wealth of this region of country, it should stimulate the citizens of this county to renewed activity in furthering the building of this, to us, most vital improvement.

The Bellefonte National "opines" about Clearfield sand. All right. It ought to "opine" too on the relative amount of traffic on the Bald Eagle Valley and Tyrone and Clearfield branch railroads. Perhaps, in doing so, he would find that "sand" formed only a very small item indeed, as compared with the other traffic. Has the editor forgotten that we are sending 1,900 tons of bituminous coal, every working day, from the Moshannon region, besides some 26 millions of feet of sawed lumber annually, and untold quantities of shingles and building material? Mining and manufacturing interests have increased so rapidly, that the inhabitants of Rich township have urgent need of a speedy transit between their homes and the seat of justice, which they cannot hope for so long as they are connected with "mother" Centre. Let them come. If our "sand" is attractive they can enjoy it, but in doing so, we fear, they would leave "Gould" for "sand." And as the editor of the National "opines" on that account before it is seriously agitated, we fear he will "pine" away altogether when the annexation is complete.

CONNECTICUT.—The State election was held in Connecticut on Monday. So far as received, the vote indicates a close contest, with a small Republican loss in several districts. The probability is the Republicans carried the State by a small majority.

GOVERNOR Bowie applies the rod of the fifteenth amendment to the backs of the Maryland legislators, by voting an act incorporating Chestertown because it provides that only "white male citizens" shall vote.

Another shock of an earthquake occurred at San Francisco, on April 24. No damage was done, but the people were much frightened, and ran out of their houses into the streets. A heavy rain prevailed at the time.

The Avondale mine, wherein the terrible disaster occurred last September, will be reopened and work resumed this week. The owners have provided against the recurrence of a similar disaster.

A bill has been introduced into Congress, fixing Tuesday after the first Monday in November, as the day upon which members of Congress are to be elected in all the States.

The National debt was reduced \$5,766,349 43, during the month of March. Making the total reduction since the 1st of January \$15,184,825 07.

Congress will probably pass an enabling act, looking to the early admission of New Mexico as a State.

Gold closed at 111 in New York, on Saturday last.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—A Washington correspondent has been calculating the total amount in acres and value in dollars of the public lands whose appropriation is contemplated by some ninety odd bills now pending in Congress. The aggregate is certainly startling. The acres asked for are above 100,000,000, in area about three times the size of New York State. Their value at the Government price is \$125,000,000. A great many of those bills will not pass, and many others ought not to; but it is to be feared that importunate "land grabbers," without the intention or the means of developing the public lands they ask, will injure the chances of honest petitioners at the head of practicable and important enterprises. The public lands are too valuable to sell in the smallest quantities at the highest price to mere speculators.

OKLAHOMA.—Senator Rice's bill creating the Territory of Oklahoma is intended to try the experiment of civilizing the Indian. The region is the old Indian Territory, chiefly occupied by the Cherokees, Creeks and Choctaws. The President is to appoint the territorial officers, all of whom, it is believed, will not be white men, if capable Indians can be found, as probably there can be, among the Cherokees and other tribes advanced in civilization. Through the council, the Indians "who have adopted the customs of civilized life" (this restriction lets in the principal tribes) will be enabled to take a direct part in the legislative affairs of the territory. Every male Indian, over twenty-one years old, belonging to such tribes, will be entitled to vote for council delegates from his tribe, and be eligible to a seat in that body.

DEMOCRATIC AGONY.—Some of our brethren of the Democratic press occasionally exhibit symptoms of distress worse than usually attend the most painful cases of colic. One of these, who edits a paper away out at Eugene, Oregon, thus pours out his grief: "How long, O God, how long shall the eyes of the white people of the United States be closed to the hellish iniquities of their oppressors? When will the spirit of Tell and Winkelreid rise like a Phoenix from the ashes of our liberties, and swear on their blades, if necessary, that America shall be a White Man's Country?" Our own opinion, remarks a contemporary, is that it will be some time before those Swiss gentlemen resurrect and come fooling around here maddening with our business. The Eugene man is evidently sick—very sick.

MARYLAND.—The Republicans of Maryland are demanding, with good reason, that Congress shall not interfere with the duty on bituminous coal. It is the only important interest which that State asks to have protected, and except the clamors of a set of free-traders in New York and New England, who have been concentrating their efforts to make the abolition of the coal tariff an entering wedge against the whole policy of protection, there exists no rational cause for such a course. PROTECTION. The chief industrial interest of Maryland should receive the same fostering care claimed for all the other great industries of the country.

In the Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of Deming and Latham, which are understood to involve the Constitutionality of the Legal Tender Act, a majority of the Court voted in favor of a re-opening of the case. Those for re-opening were: Justices Swayne, Miller, Strong, Bradley and Davis, those opposed were: Chief Justice Chase, Justices Clifford, Nelson and Field. This is regarded as a test vote on the main question, which suggestion carries with it the presumption that the minds of the persons composing the Court are already made up, and that the argument will be simply a matter of form.

The four recently convicted Brooklyn Democratic election return manipulators have been sentenced as follows: One, a justice of the peace, has been sentenced to ten days imprisonment; another to three months in the penitentiary; another to ten days, and still another to thirty days in the common jail. Light sentences if measured by the enormity of the crime; but still the fact of conviction and punishment, mild as the latter is, is something—one step in the right direction.

It is pretty generally understood, at Washington, that the President contemplates shortly to issue a proclamation of general amnesty. This may not meet the approval of the entire Republican party; but as such a measure will be necessary sooner or later, the only question is as to the proper time. The President inclines to the present as the most favorable, and the people will submit to his decision in the premises.

The Legislature of British Columbia have, it is said, passed a resolution that Canada should annex Alaska and the State of Maine. This may be regarded as a joke on the part of these humorous legislators, but on the other hand, it is regarded as another way of agitating the question of the annexation of British North America to the United States.

All bills before our Legislature enact that, in all cases where an incorporated plank road, turnpike, canal or slackwater navigation company has for ten years ceased to make use of its franchise, works or improvements, this non-user shall be held to operate as an extinguishment of its franchise and of all rights thereunder.

In the several States where municipal elections were held this week, the Democracy courted the colored vote. It is said, however, that they were not very successful in their wooings, as the colored men generally voted for the Republican candidates.

Rev. Thos. Vickers, leader of the anti-Bible movement in Cincinnati, was defeated for School Board, in the 11th ward, by Theodore Bauer, the Bible candidate.

The bill, known as the "border raid bill," was finally defeated in the Legislature, on Wednesday of last week.

The Schuylkill miners, numbering about 22,000 men and boys, are on a strike again.

A Little of Everything.

Coming—garden-making time. Fact—good sermons ought to be short. On a high—the river, on Saturday last. Ditto—the chap with the "Pleck" neck tie. Briek—hoop rolling among the small boys. Look promising—the grain fields, generally. Should prepare for planting—the farmers. Now is the time.

All the go—"stove-pipe" hats. Gents and editors wear them. Popular medicine—Jamaica ginger, with some of the Temple boys. Sixty millions of dollars in the New York savings banks unclaimed. The cry of the Congressman, or what ought to be—my offence is frank.

There is no truer saying than that "Sweet are the uses of advertisements!" Napoleon calls the 45,000 schoolmasters in his Empire, "the Pacific army of France." Infrequency of the male causes complaint in Utah. The females are plenty enough. The Nebraska plan of exterminating the Indians is to teach the papooses "Shoo Fly."

A Hones in Louisiana has three little baby lions, which are quite the lions of the city. A Baltimorean has encompassed his death by encompassing a quart of whiskey straight. Described—the spring style of bonnets as something like a sundowner on top of a brush heap. A letter from Germany, just received at Washington, was only twenty-one years on the way.

A godo striker—the town clock. It struck "forty-two" times, without stopping, last Saturday. Think—some of the b'boys, that swearing is mainly, whereas it only indicates a black-guard. The Canadian exodus for 1870 has begun. Large numbers of emigrants are leaving for the United States.

Here and there in California a storekeeper announces that he will hereafter "receive greenbacks at par." A Jerseyman, in reply to the charge that women can do no fighting in time of war, says his wife does nothing else. The missing steamer City of Boston, had fifty-five cabin and fifty-two steerage passengers, and a crew of eighty-four.

Should be more careful—the chap who tried to get in at a back window, the other night. "Such doin's is disreputable." Florida is tantalizing us with accounts of beans, peas, beets, strawberries and other luxuries which in this region are yet afar off.

A Maine man has found a hat and a coat in his house. The former was put on, the latter, went out through a window when shot at. A young man in Eldred township, Warren co., drank a pint of forty rod whiskey at one swallow. He won't drink any more—his head.

The man who shot Gen. Ashley of the Black Horse (Confederate) cavalry, is blacking boots at Vallejo, California. He is very black himself. Maine travellers rendered helpless in passing from car to car supply the deficiency at the next station by unroosting a bystander as the train passes.

The Pleasantville Gashlight thinks that spring is far enough advanced to warrant the removal of that office out of the damp cellar where it has spent the winter. Frogs are easily pleased. A German professor has discovered that if you take out the brain, and then rub a wet finger down the frog's back, the creature will croak with delight.

A very handsome young lady in Washington, says in reference to Secretary Robeson's back establishment, "If the first house were a ship, how charming to be the first mate!" The town of Lyndon, Washnetaw county, Michigan, has been settled for more than thirty years, and yet it has neither church, hotel, store, post-office, grocer, nor mail of any kind.

Gen. Ames was admitted to a seat in the Senate by a vote of forty-two to twelve yeas. The Republicans who voted in the negative were Carpenter, Conkling, Schurs and Edmunds. The place to get all the leading literary papers and magazines, is at the Postoffice. Also, school books, letter and note paper, envelopes, pens, pencils, ink, etc., always on hand. Blank books turned to order.

The Fifteenth Amendment Proclamation was not in time for the Connecticut election. The colored voters in that State numbered between two and three thousand, nearly all of whom, it is claimed, will vote with the Republicans.

An nephew of the great Chief Justice Marshall, of Virginia, is said to be begging in the streets of Macon, Georgia. Virginia may be everything that could be desired as the mother of statesmen, but she is evidently not a great aunt.

Associate Justice Strong has been assigned to the Third Judicial District embracing Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware; and Associate Justice Bradley to the Fifth, comprising Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

Gen. Grant's instructions to Collector Pleasanton, just appointed in place of Bailey in New York, direct, it is asserted, a very general dismissal of his subordinates, "in order to put in men who have not been in an atmosphere of corruption."

Tennessee has adopted her new Constitution by 40,000 majority. It is claimed for the new instrument that it presents the first popular endorsement by a direct vote, of the doctrine of universal suffrage. That is about the only merit that it has.

A Methodist minister in the Sardinia District, Ohio, had the parents of a child present it for baptism not long since. On being told that the child's name was "Vallandigham," he refused to baptize it, with the remark that he would not give any child the name of a traitor.

Fifteenth Amendment Ratified.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: It is unusual to notify the two houses of Congress by message of the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State of the ratification of a constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the Fifteenth Amendment of the Constitution, this day declared a part of that reversed instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four million of people voters, who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so, with the assertion that at the time of the Declaration of Independence the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect—is indeed a measure of greater importance than any other act of the kind, from the foundation of our free Government to the present time.

Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism, and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws I would say, withhold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizens. The framers of our Constitution firmly believed that a republican form of Government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The father of his country, in his Farewell Address, uses this language: "Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened." In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message. I repeat that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution completes the greatest civil change, and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now, with a population of forty millions, and increasing a rapid rate. I would therefore call upon Congress to take all the means within their constitutional power to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country, and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the Government a blessing and not a danger. Its study means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the Constitution be secured.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, March 30, 1870.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State of the United States: To all whom these presents may come greeting: Know ye that the Congress of the United States, on or about the 27th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit: "A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States: 'Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz: Article 15. 'SECTION 1. The rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. 'SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.' And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of North Carolina, West Virginia, Maine, Wisconsin, Michigan, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Connecticut, Arkansas, Illinois, Florida, New York, Indiana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Virginia, Vermont, Missouri, Alabama, Ohio, Mississippi, Kansas, Iowa, Rhode Island, Minnesota, Massachusetts, Nebraska, Texas, and all other States in all twenty-nine States. And further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of Georgia has, by resolution, ratified the said proposed amendment. Now, therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the 20th day of April, in the year 1818, entitled 'An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes,' do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the department of State to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy, [L. S.] and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth.

HAMILTON FISH.

New Advertisements.

Advertisements set up on large type, or on plain style, will be charged double the usual rate. Notices.

1870—Spring style SILK HATS, at C. KRATZER'S, opposite the Jail. Great reduction in prices of Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, &c., at C. KRATZER'S, opposite the Jail.

PAINTS, Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Pure White Lead, Paint Brushes, Varnishes, &c., at reduced prices at C. KRATZER'S, opposite the Jail.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS—Carpets, Oil Cloths, Window Blinds and Fixtures, Wall Paper, Kugs, &c., at reduced prices, at C. KRATZER'S, opposite the Jail.

NORMAL INSTITUTE.—The undersigned will open a Normal Institute, in Clearfield, in upper room of Town Hall, to commence the 2nd of May 1870, and continue ten weeks. Pains will be taken to make the course THOROUGH and PRACTICAL. GEO. W. SYDNER, Co. Supt.

NEW TIN SHOP!

FRED SACKETT, Manufacturer of TIN, COPPER and SHEET IRON WARE, (nearly opposite the Jail), MARKET STREET, CLEARFIELD, PA.

ALSO, ROOFING, SPOUTING and JOB WORK done on reasonable terms. April 6, 1870.

REPORT of the condition of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Penna., at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870:

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Loans and Discounts, U.S. Bonds, and other items. Liabilities include Capital Stock paid in, Surplus Fund, and other items.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of March, A.D. 1870. WM. RADEMACHER, N. P.

Attest: J. B. McNEELY, Director; ROBERT MITCHELL, Director; RICHARD MORSE, N. P. April 6, 70.

REPORT of the First National Bank of Clearfield, Pa., as shown by its books at the close of business on the 24th day of March, 1870.

Table with columns for Assets and Liabilities. Assets include Loans and Discounts, U.S. Bonds, and other items. Liabilities include Capital Stock paid in, Surplus Fund, and other items.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 1st day of April, 1870. JOSIAH EVANS, N. P.

Correct. Attest: JOHN PATTON, Director; JOHN P. LEVINE, Director. April 6, 70-31.

ROSADALIS

THE GREAT AMERICAN HEALTH RESTORER, purifies the blood, cures Scrofula, Syphilis, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism, Diseases of women, and all Chronic Affections of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys. Recommended by the medical Faculty and many thousands of our best citizens.

Read the testimony of Physicians and patients who have used Rosadalis; send for our Rosadalis Guide to Health Book, or Almanac for this year, which we publish for gratuitous distribution. It will give you most valuable information. Dr. R. W. Carr, of Baltimore, says: 'I take pleasure in recommending your Rosadalis as a very powerful alternative. I have seen it used in two cases with happy results—one in a case of secondary syphilis in which the patient pronounced himself cured after having taken five bottles of your medicine. The other is a case of scrofula in which the patient pronounced himself improved under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alternative ingredients.'

Dr. Sparks, of Nicholasville, Ky., says he has used Rosadalis in cases of Scrofula and Secondary Syphilis with satisfactory results—as a cleanser of the Blood it knows no better remedy. Samuel G. McFadden, Murfreesboro, Tenn., says: 'I have used seven bottles of Rosadalis, and an entirely cured of Rheumatism; send me four bottles, as I wish it for my brother, who has scrofula on his eyes.'

Bejamin Bechtel, of Lima, Ohio, writes: 'I have suffered for twenty years with an inoperable stricture, which is rapidly improving under its use, and the indications are that the patient will soon recover. I have carefully examined the formula by which your Rosadalis is made, and find it an excellent compound of alternative ingredients. Laboratory, 61 Exchange Place, Baltimore.'

CLEMENTS & CO. Proprietors. Rosadalis is sold by Hartswick & Irwin and A. I. Shaw, Clearfield, E. K. Good, Ocoosa, and by Druggists generally. (April 6, 70-17.)

TO RAFTSMEN!

Good landing at the Mouth of the Sinnemahoning. Hood posts for snubbing, and good fare at the Hotel. J. W. MARKET. 3-30-70-2mo. p. Proprietor.

FAIRBANK'S

STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS—ALSO, IMPROVED MONEY DRAWER. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., N. 30-6m | 102 Second Ave., Pittsburg, Pa. NEW LAMPS—Perkins & House's Non-Explosive Lamp—a new article—just received and for sale by HARRY F. BIGLER & CO.

THE "SHAW HOUSE"

MARKET ST., CLEARFIELD, PA. GEORGE N. COLBURN, Proprietor. This house was lately completed and just opened to the public—it is newly furnished and provided with all the modern improvements of a first-class hotel. It is pleasantly located in the business part of the town, and near to the public buildings. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited. Charges moderate. The best of liquors in the bar. March 26, 70-17.

C. KRATZER & SONS

are creating a splendid stock of CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, COUNTERPANES AND QUILTS, LINEN TABLE CLOTHS AND NAPKINS, LADIES SILK COATS AND OVERSKIRTS, ELEGANT SHAWLS AND LACE POINTS, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, DRESS GOODS AND TRIMMINGS, BEST KID GLOVES—LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, FINE BLACK ALPACAS, UNEQUALLED STOCK LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AND GAITERS, MEN'S CALF AND FRENCH KIP BOOTS, HEAVY CALF BOOTS, \$5, MEN'S AND BOYS' FINE AND HEAVY SHOES, BEST STONE TEA SETTS, \$5, CASSIMERES VERY CHEAP, GROCERIES, FLOUR AND PROVISIONS AT LOWEST RATES, LIBERAL REDUCTION TO THOSE BUYING IN QUANTITY, WOOL, MARKETING AND OTHER PRODUCE WANTED. Clearfield, June 30, 1869.

ATTENTION, BUYERS

Who sells the cheapest goods in the county? MOSSOP! Who sells best calicoes at 12 1/2 cts a yard? MOSSOP! Who sells best unbleached muslin at 11 cts? MOSSOP! Who sells Hall's Calf Boots at \$5.00? MOSSOP! Who sells Hall's best Cattle Boots at \$4.50? MOSSOP! Who sells Hall's best Kip Boots at \$4.50? MOSSOP! Who sells Hats lower than anybody else? MOSSOP! Who sells Sugar the cheapest? MOSSOP! Who sells Syrup the cheapest? MOSSOP! Who sells Flour the cheapest? MOSSOP! Who sells Chop and Feed the cheapest? MOSSOP! Who sells Hardware the cheapest? MOSSOP! Who sells Queensware the cheapest? MOSSOP! Who sells Clothing the cheapest? MOSSOP! Who sells Plaster the cheapest? MOSSOP! Who sells Salt the cheapest? MOSSOP!

Who first brought goods down to the lowest cash prices?

MOSSOP'S! Everybody should buy their goods at MOSSOP'S! Clearfield, May 12, 1869.

E. D. PERKS & Co's flour, the best in market, for sale by S. LEIGHS—FOUR PRICES for sale by E. A. IRWIN & CO., Clearfield.

GROUND AND UNGROUND STICES, CLEARFIELD, Pa. The best quality, for sale by J. W. MARKET. HARTSWICK & IRWIN.